

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS, SALEM**  
**(Deemed to be University)**

**B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – August 2018**  
**Third Year**

**OCULAR DISEASES**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the best answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Gradual painless loss of vision is caused by
  - a) Corneal ulcer
  - b) Glaucoma
  - c) Vitreous haemorrhage
  - d) Retinal detachment
2. The drug used in glaucoma is
  - a) Amikacin
  - b) Amphotericin
  - c) Acetazolamide
  - d) Acyclovir
3. The inward turning of eye lash is called
  - a) Ectropion
  - b) Entropion
  - c) Dystichiasis
  - d) Trichiasis
4. Sixth nerve supplies
  - a) Superior rectus
  - b) Lateral rectus
  - c) Superior oblique
  - d) Levator palpebrae superioris
5. Stye is acute inflammation of
  - a) Zeis gland
  - b) Gland of Moll
  - c) Meibomian gland
  - d) Lacrimal gland
6. Lipid layer of tearfilm is secreted by
  - a) Lacrimal gland
  - b) Meibomian gland
  - c) Goblet cells
  - d) Lacrimal duct
7. 360° posterior synechiae is called
  - a) Ring synechiae
  - b) Secclusio pupillae
  - c) Occlusio pupillae
  - d) Both a & b
8. Cobblestone appearance is seen in
  - a) Trachoma
  - b) Viral conjunctivitis
  - c) Allergic conjunctivitis
  - d) Bacterial conjunctivitis
9. Most common intraocular tumor in adult is
  - a) Retinoblastoma
  - b) Choroidal melanoma
  - c) Iris melanoma
  - d) Choroidal hemangioma
10. Schirmer test is done for
  - a) Dry eye
  - b) Duct patency
  - c) Wound leak
  - d) Diplopia

II State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE** (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Ankyloblepharon is adhesion between bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva.
2. Uvea is vascular coat of the eyeball.
3. Index myopia is seen in cortical cataract.
4. Tropicamide is not a cycloplegia drug.
5. Optic nerve is second cranial nerve.
6. Ciliary body secretes vitreous humor.
7. Inflammation of choroid is called pars planitis.
8. Corectopia is white papillary reflex.
9. Keratomalacia is due to viral keratitis.
10. Inability to close the eye is called lagophthalmos.

III Fill in the blanks: (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Tranta dots are seen in \_\_\_\_\_
2. Keratic precipitates are seen in \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is blood in anterior chamber.
4. Sinking nucleus with liquefied cortex is seen in \_\_\_\_\_ cataract.
5. Aqueous humor is secreted by \_\_\_\_\_
6. Acyclovir is an \_\_\_\_\_ drug.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is hallmark of proliferative diabetic retinopathy.
8. Adenovirus cause \_\_\_\_\_ conjunctivitis.
9. Infection of lacrimal sac is called \_\_\_\_\_
10. Congenital glaucoma is called \_\_\_\_\_

IV Write any **FIVE** answers of the following: (5 x 6 = 30)

1. Blepharitis.
2. Spring catarrh.
3. Vitamin A Deficiency.
4. Retinal detachment.
5. Staphyloma.
6. Orbital cellulitis.
7. Retinoblastoma.

V Write any **TWO** essays of the following: (2 x 10 = 20)

1. Classification, investigation and management of ptosis.
2. What is cataract? Aetiology, clinical features and management of developmental cataract?
3. What is corneal ulcer? Write in detail on clinical features, aetiology, course, complications and treatment of fungal corneal ulcer.